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~~a cellular transceiver connected to said microprocessor board within said enclosure, for initiating a phone call to a location apart from said building being monitored.~~

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**REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the above-identified application as amended is respectfully solicited on behalf of the Applicant. With the instant response five claims have been amended and two claims has been canceled to materially advance the status of the present prosecution.

The Applicant has noted the Examiner's objections to the drawings. The Examiner is respectfully requested to hold all objections to the drawings in abeyance until such time as allowable subject matter is indicated. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's offer to defer the objections to the drawings until that time.

The Examiner has objected to the disclosure based on informalities. The Applicant has amended the specification. It is respectfully submitted that the specification as amended, overcomes the objection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for failing to provide an enabling disclosure. Applicant respectfully submits that the specification as originally filed meets the enablement requirement under 35 U.S.C. § 112, since any person skilled in the art could make and use the invention based on the specification. The Examiner rejects the claims, stating that the term "800 Mhz trunking" is used, but not described, in the application. Applicant respectfully submits that the meaning of the term at issue and function of the invention can be readily ascertained, by a person skilled in

the art, from the specification. 35 U.S.C. § 112 does not require an applicant to disclose in his application detailed or other aspects of his invention that are within the general body of knowledge of "skill" in the relevant art. Unlike the description and best mode requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112 where conformance must be determined by considering only what has been set forth in the application, satisfaction of the enablement requirement may be determined by taking into consideration material outside of the application disclosure, e.g. pertaining to the level of knowledge in the art. White Consolidated Industries v. Vega Servo Control, Inc., 713 F.2d 788. Although Applicant respectfully traverses the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, for purposes of expediting the prosecution of the application, Claim 10, the only claim relating to the terms at issue, has been canceled. It is respectfully submitted that the specification, as amended, in light of the drawings, overcomes the objection.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Claims 1, 6, 8, 11, and 12 have been amended according to the Examiner's suggestion. Claim 10 has been canceled. Applicant respectfully submits that the claims, as amended, overcome the objections.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1, 3, 5, and 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Severson. Applicant has amended Claim 1. Severson and Jacob do not teach or suggest a *portable* alarm system. A portable alarm system is very useful in that it can be transferred from residence to residence. This saves the consumer money by not having to purchase a new security system upon moving to a new

place of residence. In addition, wiring costs and installation of permanent security systems, which are very expensive, can be avoided with Applicant's invention. In addition, Applicant's invention can be easily moved and utilized in an environment without any hard wiring capabilities, such as a secluded barn or warehouse. Applicant's invention is easily portable, and thus unique, by virtue of all the elements of the invention, (except the contact switches) being contained in a small enclosure which may be attached to a handle for efficient lifting. Severson and Jacob do not teach or suggest any of these unique and nonobvious properties. Applicant's invention makes a significant contribution to the art by being the first wireless, wireless alarm system made portable. The first "wireless" is in reference to the fact that the present invention does not require wires to be installed. The second "wireless" is in reference to the fact that the invention may be cellular. Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is now allowable as claimed. Applicant further respectfully submits that Claims 3, 5, and 7 are now allowable based on the arguments given above and in view of amended Claim 1.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 2, 6, 9, 11, and 13-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Severson as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, and 5, and further in view of Tanner. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 2, 6 and 9 are now allowable in light of amended Claim 1. Applicant has amended Claim 11. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 11, 13-14 are now allowable in light of amended Claim 11. As discussed above, Severson and Jacob do not teach or suggest the portability of Applicant's invention. Applicant respectfully argues that Tanner cannot be combined with Severson and Jacob to establish prima facie obviousness as it teaches

away from claim limitations found in amended independent Claims 1 and 11. Tanner teaches the use of its claimed portable alarm system "that is designed to function as a base station of an intruder and fire detection system where a permanent system is not practical and is also intended to be used temporarily to replace other systems which are out of service." (Column 1, lines 25-32) Tanner stands for the proposition that there are no equal alternatives to a permanent alarm system, especially in residences, and that a portable system merely serves as a second, less desirable, and temporary alternative for applications where a permanent system is not practical, such as at a construction site, or where the permanent system is out of service. Applicant's invention, on the other hand, is designed to function as well as, and in place of, a permanent alarm system, while having the capability of allowing the user to move the alarm system as desired. Applicant's invention, contrary to the teaching of Tanner, performs all the functions of a conventional permanent alarm system, as well as additional functions, while having the useful portability function. Nothing in the prior art suggests such a system, and Tanner, as discussed, actually teaches away from such a suggestion. As Tanner teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention, as amended, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 6, 9, 11 and 13-14 are now allowable as claimed.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Severson as applied to claims 1, 3, 5 and 7 above, and further in view of Dunagan et al. Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 4 is now allowable in light of amended Claim 1 as argued above.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Severson as applied to Claims 1, 3, 5, and 7 and further in view of Lester et al. Claim 10 has been canceled.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Severson and Tanner as applied to Claim 11, and further in view of Dunagan et al. Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 12 is now allowable in light of amended Claim 11 as argued above.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 1 and 7-8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Glidewell et al. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 1 and 7-8 are now allowable in light of amended Claim 1 as argued above.

The Examiner has rejected Claims 2, 6, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Glidewell et al. as applied to Claims 1 and 7-8 above, and further in view of Tanner. Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 2, 6, and 9 are now allowable in light of amended Claim 1 and the teaching away of Tanner, as argued above.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Glidewell et al. as applied to Claims 1 and 7-8, and further in view of Dunagan et al. Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 4 is now allowable in light of amended Claim 1 as argued above.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Jacob in view of Glidewell et al. as applied to Claims 1 and 7-8, and further in view of Lester et al. Claim 10 has been canceled.

The Examiner has rejected Claim 11 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Tanner in view of Severson. Applicant has amended Claim 11. It is respectfully submitted that Claims 11 and 14 are now allowable in light of amended Claim 11 and the teaching away of Tanner, as argued above.

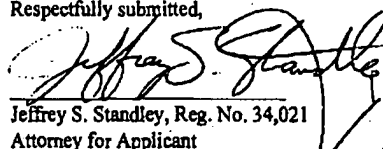
The Examiner has rejected Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Tanner in view of Severson as applied to Claim 11 and further in view of Dunagan et al. It is respectfully submitted that Claim 12 is now allowable in light of amended Claim 11 and the teaching away of Tanner, as argued above.

New Claim 15 has been added for the Examiner's consideration.

In light of the above amendments and remarks, the present application is believed to be in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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